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finds that there is little reason to suppose that they are of any service in protecting the flowers from ants.—C. R. B.

Centrosomes in *Marchantia*.³⁶—After a study of spermatogenesis in *Marchantia polymorpha*, SCHAFFNER concludes that IKENO's account is correct and that centrosomes are present, both while the nucleus is at rest and while it is undergoing mitosis. His figures are practically the same as IKENO's. MIYAKE's failure to find centrosomes he attributes to differences in technic.—CHARLES J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Thermotropism.—POHL³⁷ describes observations and experiments that he has made upon the cultivated flax, which show its great sensitiveness to radiant heat, the young shoots directing themselves toward the source. Experiments also show that heat is the dominant factor in inclination of the shoots, which is often ascribed to light.—C. R. B.

Discomycetes.—MISS BACHMAN has published³⁸ a descriptive catalogue of the Discomycetes within five miles of Oxford, O. Keys to genera and species are provided, and there are illustrations of ten of the sixty-odd species, a goodly number of which are now for the first time reported from southwestern Ohio.—C. R. B.

Light and respiration.—LÖWSCHIN reports³⁹ that when he excluded the effects of actinic warming he was unable, in the course of twenty-two experiments upon the respiration of certain fungi (*Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, *Oidium*, and *Cladosporium*), to detect any regular acceleration of it by light.—C. R. B.

³⁶ SCHAFFNER, JOHN H., The centrosomes of *Marchantia polymorpha*. Ohio Naturalist 9:383-388. pl. 21. 1908.

³⁷ Pohl, J., Der Thermotropismus der Leinpflanze. Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 24:111-131. figs. 6. 1908.

³⁸ BACHMAN, FRED A., Discomycetes in the vicinity of Oxford, Ohio. Proc. Ohio State Acad. Sci. 5:19-70. pls. 4. 1909.

³⁹ LÖWSCHIN, A., Zur Frage über den Einfluss des Lichtes auf die Atmung der niederen Pilze. Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 23:54-64. 1908.